

Structural Change of Population in Nepal: From Preliminary Results of 2011 Population Census

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Structural Change of Population in Nepal

: From Preliminary Results of 2011 Population Census

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日本語要旨

2011年9月発表のネパールの国勢調査速報は、この国の人口構造の転換を示唆する結果であった。国全体の人口増加率が1.4%に低下する中で、前回2001年の比較で人口減を示す地域が初めて、一気に75郡中23郡も現れた。日本の中山間地域に相当する地域であり、ネパールでも大規模な「過疎」現象が進行していることを裏付ける。反面、カトマンズ首都圏、農工業の発展が著しい Tarai 地域では人口増加が目立つ。また、国外への出稼ぎによる不在者人口の総数は、10年前の76万人が192万人に急増した。ネパール経済は、現状、出稼ぎ者の送金に依存するところ大であるが、年齢・産業・地域等の国勢調査の本集計を待って、過疎と人口増加という地域格差・地域間移動メカニズムの詳細と地域の経済社会との関係性の説明が求められる。

Summary:

Preliminary Results of Nepalese National Census 2011 published September 2011 was shocking for population scientists and geographers. Huge migration from rural to urban, Nepal to foreign countries, are observed in data, and historically for the first time population of some rural districts decreased during decade between census after 1952. That means regional division and inequality, of population structure, is growing in Nepal.

In urban area including the capital city Kathmandu, wealthy class citizen is gathering in the city-suburb zone where development centers are under formation, and westernized lifestyle and social manner became popular. In rural Nepal, on the other hand, young and male population are migrating to abroad and city-area of Nepal.

1. Data-source

In Nepal, national population (census) research is done in every 10 years. Full results of the latest census have not published yet, and only some index had opened on September, 2011(CBS 2011). In this paper, I will discuss about regional structure of Nepal's population concerning with migration, on the base of the preliminary report of 2011 census, including residential population (male and female), absent population (male and female) by 75 districts. The figure is preliminary, so after the official publication of 2011 census, data may be change in some range. For analyzing of trends, past records of Population Census of Nepal, especially 2001 census, is also used

2. Population Growth

According to the United Nations statistics, Nepal's total population is estimated over 30 million in 2011

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Table 1. Population and its Growth Rate by 2001 - 2011 Census

	2001 Cnsus Data			2011 Census Preliminary Data			Growth(%) 2001-2011	Average Annual Growth Rate(%)	Sex Ratio (2011) 100 x male/female
	Total Population	Male	Female	Total Population	Male	Female			
NEAPL	23, 151, 423	11, 563, 921	11, 587, 502	26, 620, 809	12, 927, 431	13, 693, 378	14. 99	1. 40	94
Taplejung	134, 698	66, 205	68, 493	128, 547	61, 442	67, 103	-4. 57	-0. 47	92
Panchthar	202, 056	99, 042	103, 014	198, 362	938, 654	104, 478	-1. 83	-0. 18	90
Ilam	282, 806	142, 434	140, 372	295, 824	1, 441, 215	151, 699	4. 60	0. 45	95
Jhapa	688, 109	341, 675	346, 434	810, 636	385, 284	425, 332	17. 81	1. 64	91
Morang	843, 220	422, 895	420, 325	964, 709	466, 803	497, 906	14. 41	1. 35	94
Sunsari	625, 633	315, 530	310, 103	751, 125	365, 927	385, 198	20. 06	1. 83	95
Dhankuta	166, 479	81, 841	84, 638	164, 133	76, 980	87, 153	-1. 41	-0. 14	88
Terhathum	113, 111	54, 932	58, 179	101, 709	47, 357	54, 352	-10. 08	-1. 06	87
Sankhuwasabha	159, 203	77, 853	81, 350	159, 649	75, 973	83, 676	0. 28	0. 03	91
Bhojpur	203, 018	97, 762	105, 256	183, 918	86, 663	97, 255	-9. 41	-0. 99	89
Solukhumbu	107, 686	53, 173	54, 513	106, 772	51, 885	54, 887	-0. 85	-0. 09	95
Okhaldhunga	156, 702	75, 361	81, 341	148, 320	68, 893	79, 427	-5. 35	-0. 55	87
Khotang	231, 385	112, 821	118, 564	209, 130	98, 860	110, 270	-9. 62	-1. 01	90
Udayapur	287, 698	143, 756	143, 933	321, 962	151, 649	170, 313	11. 91	1. 13	89
Saptari	570, 282	291, 409	278, 873	646, 250	316, 888	329, 362	13. 32	1. 25	96
Siraha	572, 399	293, 933	278, 466	643, 136	313, 292	329, 844	12. 36	1. 17	95
Dhanusa	671, 364	349, 422	321, 942	768, 404	383, 711	384, 693	14. 45	1. 35	100
Mahottari	553, 481	287, 905	265, 576	646, 405	320, 886	325, 519	16. 79	1. 55	99
Sarlahi	635, 701	329, 182	306, 519	768, 649	388, 872	379, 777	20. 91	1. 90	102
Sindhuli	279, 821	139, 280	140, 541	294, 621	141, 573	153, 048	5. 29	0. 52	93
Ramechhap	212, 408	100, 853	111, 555	205, 312	94, 925	110, 387	-3. 34	-0. 34	86
Dolakha	204, 229	99, 963	104, 266	188, 186	88, 163	100, 023	-7. 86	-0. 82	88
Sindhupalchok	305, 857	152, 012	153, 845	289, 455	139, 602	149, 853	-5. 36	-0. 55	93
Kavrepalanchowk	385, 672	188, 947	196, 725	389, 959	186, 544	203, 415	1. 11	0. 11	92
Lalitpur	337, 785	172, 455	165, 330	466, 784	237, 114	229, 670	38. 19	3. 23	103
Bhaktapur	225, 461	114, 798	110, 663	303, 027	154, 006	149, 021	34. 40	2. 96	103
Kathmandu	1, 081, 845	576, 010	505, 835	1, 740, 977	909, 786	831, 191	60. 93	4. 76	109
Nuwakot	288, 478	142, 731	145, 747	278, 761	134, 071	144, 690	-3. 37	-0. 34	93
Rasuwa	44, 731	23, 355	21, 376	43, 798	21, 775	22, 023	-2. 09	-0. 21	89
Dhading	338, 658	165, 864	172, 794	336, 250	157, 928	178, 322	-0. 71	-0. 07	89
Makwanpur	392, 604	199, 144	193, 460	427, 494	210, 564	216, 930	8. 89	0. 85	97
Rautahat	545, 132	282, 246	262, 886	696, 221	354, 909	341, 312	27. 72	2. 45	104
Bara	559, 135	289, 397	269, 738	701, 037	358, 144	342, 893	25. 38	2. 26	104
Parsa	497, 219	260, 411	236, 808	601, 701	313, 270	288, 431	21. 01	1. 91	109
Chitwan	472, 048	235, 084	236, 964	566, 661	272, 289	294, 372	20. 04	1. 83	92
Gorkha	288, 134	134, 407	153, 727	269, 388	120, 541	148, 847	-6. 51	-0. 67	81
Lamjung	177, 149	83, 406	93, 743	169, 104	77, 505	91, 599	-4. 54	-0. 46	85
Tanahu	315, 237	146, 788	168, 449	330, 581	147, 411	183, 170	4. 87	0. 48	80
Syangja	317, 320	143, 619	173, 701	288, 040	125, 872	162, 168	-9. 23	-0. 97	78
Kaski	380, 527	184, 995	195, 532	490, 429	235, 576	254, 853	28. 88	2. 54	92
Manang	9, 587	5, 034	4, 553	6, 527	3, 664	2, 863	-31. 92	-3. 84	128
Mustang	14, 981	8, 180	6, 801	13, 799	7, 317	6, 482	-7. 89	-0. 82	113
Myagdi	114, 447	53, 178	61, 269	113, 731	51, 656	62, 075	-0. 63	-0. 06	83
Parbat	157, 826	72, 942	84, 884	147, 076	65, 357	81, 719	-6. 81	-0. 71	80
Baglung	268, 937	123, 528	145, 409	270, 009	119, 021	150, 988	0. 40	0. 04	79
Gulmi	296, 654	133, 771	162, 883	283, 577	122, 818	160, 759	-4. 41	-0. 45	76
Palpa	268, 558	125, 068	143, 490	269, 372	119, 167	150, 205	0. 30	0. 03	79
Nawalparasi	562, 870	278, 257	284, 613	635, 793	300, 650	335, 143	12. 96	1. 22	9
Rupandehi	708, 419	360, 773	347, 646	886, 706	436, 318	450, 388	25. 17	2. 24	97
Kapilbastu	481, 976	247, 875	234, 101	570, 612	284, 813	285, 799	18. 39	1. 69	100
Arghakhanchi	208, 391	96, 349	112, 042	200, 446	88, 309	112, 137	-3. 81	-0. 39	79
Pyuthan	212, 484	98, 390	114, 094	235, 165	103, 459	131, 706	10. 67	1. 01	79
Rolpa	210, 004	101, 592	108, 412	227, 075	104, 654	122, 421	8. 13	0. 78	85
Rukum	188, 438	95, 432	93, 006	210, 878	101, 090	109, 788	11. 91	1. 13	92
Salyan	213, 500	106, 834	106, 666	243, 575	116, 615	126, 960	14. 09	1. 32	92
Dang	462, 380	228, 958	233, 422	557, 852	264, 110	293, 742	20. 65	1. 88	90
Banke	385, 840	198, 231	187, 609	493, 017	245, 004	248, 013	27. 78	2. 45	99

continued

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(Table. 1(2))

	2001 Cnsus Data			2011 Census Preliminary Data			Growth(%) 2001-2011	Average Annual Growth Rate(%)	Sex Ratio (2011) 100 x male/female
	Total Population	Male	Female	Total Population	Male	Female			
Bardiya	382,649	192,655	189,994	426,946	205,096	221,850	11.58	1.10	92
Surkhet	288,527	142,817	145,710	360,104	177,612	182,492	24.81	2.22	97
Dailekh	225,201	110,125	115,076	263,835	128,281	135,554	17.16	1.58	95
Jajarkot	134,868	68,508	66,360	172,565	86,082	86,483	27.95	2.46	100
Dolpa	29,545	14,735	14,810	36,701	18,033	18,668	24.22	2.17	97
Jumla	89,427	45,848	43,579	108,734	54,790	53,944	21.59	1.95	102
Kalikot	105,580	53,189	52,391	141,620	71,196	70,424	34.14	2.94	101
Mugu	43,937	22,250	21,687	55,311	28,197	27,114	25.89	2.30	104
Humla	40,585	20,962	19,633	51,008	25,940	25,068	25.65	2.28	103
Bajura	108,781	53,834	54,947	135,506	65,893	69,613	24.57	2.20	95
Bajhang	167,026	80,676	86,350	196,277	93,912	102,365	17.31	1.61	92
Achham	231,285	108,998	122,287	258,022	120,367	137,655	11.56	1.09	87
Doti	207,066	103,521	103,545	211,827	97,007	114,820	2.30	0.23	84
Kailali	616,697	312,311	304,386	770,279	378,970	391,309	24.90	2.22	97
Kanchanpur	377,899	191,910	185,989	444,315	213,109	231,206	17.58	1.62	92
Dadeldhura	126,162	60,965	65,197	141,543	66,358	75,185	12.19	1.15	88
Baitadi	234,418	113,538	120,880	252,116	118,015	134,101	7.55	0.73	88
Darchaula	121,996	59,791	62,205	133,464	63,609	69,855	9.40	0.90	91
Mountain Districts	1,687,859	837,060	850,799	1,795,354	871,391	923,963	6.37	0.62	91
Hill Districts	10,251,111	5,016,802	5,234,309	11,475,901	5,487,695	5,987,306	11.94	1.13	92
Tarai Districts	11,212,433	5,710,059	5,302,394	13,350,454	6,568,345	6,782,109	19.07	1.75	97
Urban Area	3,227,879	1,664,362	1,563,517	4,525,787	2,311,649	2,214,138	40.21	3.38	104
Rural Area	19,923,544	9,899,539	10,023,985	22,095,022	10,615,782	11,479,240	10.90	1.03	92
Eastern DR*	5,344,476	2,670,622	2,673,854	5,384,182	2,805,905	3,028,277	9.16	0.88	93
Central DR*	8,031,629	4,109,059	3,922,570	9,713,702	4,868,132	4,845,570	20.94	1.90	100
Western DR*	4,571,013	2,198,170	2,372,843	4,945,190	2,305,995	2,639,195	8.19	0.79	87
Middle Western DR*	3,012,975	1,500,526	1,512,449	3,584,386	1,730,159	1,854,227	18.97	1.74	93
Far Western DR*	2,191,330	1,085,544	1,105,786	2,543,349	1,217,240	1,326,109	16.06	1.49	92

* DR : Development Region

Data: Population Census 2001 National Report • Preliminary Results of 2011 Population Census

(30,486,000: United Nations “World Population Prospects 2010”), however the preliminary national census data of 2011 population is 26,620,809. One reason of the difference is decreased population growth. Average annual growth rate during 2001-2011 is 1.4%, compared 2.3% during 1991-2001 census. Another reason is that migration from Nepal is increasing. Absent (abroad) population was 762,181 by 2001 census, and in the last decade the number grew twice and half more, into 1,917,903 by 2011 census. If the out-migration number were same as 2001 census level, total population might be 27.7-27.8 million. Percentage of absent population to Total population increased 3.3% (2001) to 7.2% (2011) in national level.

3. Regional Structure of Nepal's Population (Analysis 1)

I want to say that 2011 census is epoch-making because social diversion of population structure, based on analysis following.

Table 1 and Fig. 1 shows that within total 75 districts, trend of population growth is very different between ‘developed’ and ‘underdeveloped’ area. During the period 2001-2011, 23 districts of total 75 shows population decrease (white colored in Fig.1, 2001-2011 map). Such decreasing trend could not seen during 1991-2001 period, even though rural mountain area. Those population-decreasing districts distributes in a geographical hill or mountain zone of central and eastern Nepal. Compared with the sex-ratio index (Table 1, ratio of male population percentage to female population: if the ratio is less than 100, that means male

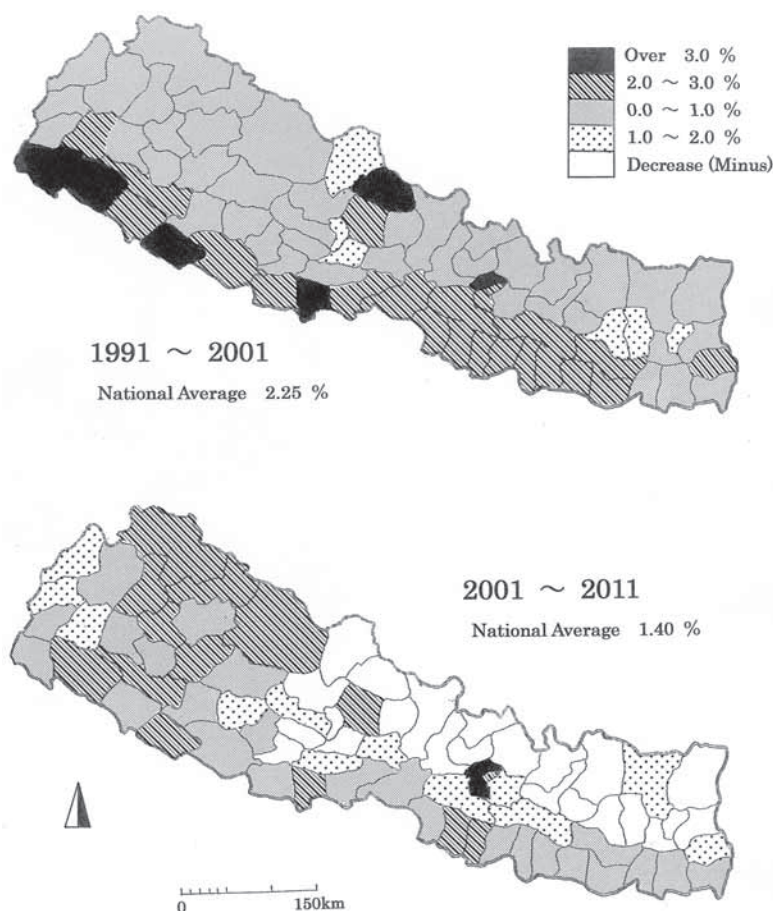


Fig.1 Annual Population Growth Rate

Average Annual Population Growth Rate between National Census in Percent

Data: CBS(2002), CBS(2011)

population is fewer than female population), most districts of that decreasing area shows not only less than 100 but also less than 94, the average sex ratio of Nepal.

On the other hand, population increasing zone is also observed. First is the capital area of Kathmandu District (growth rate of 2001-2011 is 60.9%) and surrounding Bhaktapur and Lalitpur District (34 and 38%). The sex ratio of the capital area is 104-109, that means in-migration to capital city is lead by male population. The second growing zone is central and eastern plain neighboring with India ('Tarai' in Nepalese local area-name), where industry and agriculture are developed. Urban population increased 40.2% during 2001-2011, on the other hand 10.9% increase of rural population.

Another point of view especially mentioned about 2011 census data is, the western Nepal ('Mid-West and Far-West Development Zone, in Nepalese local area code) is still remains from intensive migration of recent Nepal (it is clear in the 2001-2011 map of Fig. 1). Hypothetically saying, if recent migration is occurred by the socio cultural development, its influence have not yet spread to the less developed zone.

4. Migration Labor to Abroad (Analysis 2)

Nepalese economy is mainly supported by the remittance from absent (abroad) migration labor. *Economic Survey 2010* estimate total value contribution to national GDP is about 20%. Table 2 and Fig. 2 show recent trends of migration from or into Nepal. As mentioned before, Table 2 shows that total absent population increased into 2.5 times during 2001-2011. Percentage of absent population in the total population, grow from 3.29% up to 7.20% in national level. Fig 2 shows that 17 districts, mainly concentrated to the central hill area of Nepal, records over 10%. 87% of out-migrants from Nepal is male workers (Table 2), so such kind of migration contributes decrease of total sex ratio of Nepal's national population, down from 98 of 2001 census into 94 in 2011 (Table 1).

Out-migration is traditional feature of Nepal, and the regional structure analyzed from the limited figure of preliminary census is not radically different from the former trends. As mentioned before (Kobayashi 2010), 2011 census also indicates that absent population is centered into hill and mountain zone of 'Central' and 'Western' Development Region. That international migration also accelerate domestic migration former mentioned, because most family members of out-going migration labors tend to buy real estate as their basis of livelihood around the well environmental urban zone especially Kathmandu Valley.

New trend of absent population is growing female migrants. Female percentage to total absent population is still 13%, however real number is growing rapidly. From spatial scope, female percentage of core region (traditional out-migrating districts) is mostly around the average figure, on the other hand, some area including the Capital (Kathmandu) district and mountain districts show rather high percentage, though total average population ratio is rather developing. However, published data is not enough for farther analysis

Table 2. Absent (Abroad) Population by 2001 · 2011 Census

	2001 Census Data					2011 Census Preliminary Data				
	Absent(abroad) Population	(male)	(female	< % >)	Absent Percentage to Total Population (%)	Absent(abroad) Population	(male)	(female	< % >)	Absent Percentage to Total Population (%)
NEPAL	1,917,903	1,663,237	254,666	13.28	7.20	762,181	679,469	82,712	10.85	3.29
Taplejung	9,958	9,209	749	7.52	7.75	4,714	4,290	424	8.99	3.50
Panchthar	18,379	16,993	1,386	7.54	9.27	6,516	6,148	368	5.65	3.22
Ilam	21,903	19,107	2,798	12.77	7.40	5,160	4,548	612	11.86	1.82
Jhapa	80,246	67,837	12,409	15.46	9.90	20,801	18,791	2,010	9.66	3.02
Morang	69,325	60,856	8,469	12.22	7.19	20,934	18,973	1,961	9.37	2.48
Sunsari	49,054	41,773	7,281	14.84	6.53	12,799	10,799	2,000	15.63	2.05
Dhankuta	14,435	13,462	993	6.88	8.79	3,967	3,812	155	3.91	2.38
Terhathum	9,656	9,113	543	5.62	9.49	3,493	3,301	192	5.50	3.09
Sankhuwasabha	12,056	11,120	936	7.76	7.55	5,516	5,121	395	7.16	3.46
Bhojpur	15,151	13,896	1,255	8.28	8.24	6,844	6,457	387	5.65	3.37
Solukhumbu	5,826	4,787	1,039	17.83	5.46	2,334	1,939	395	16.92	2.17
Okhaldhunga	10,488	9,211	1,277	12.18	7.07	4,751	4,140	611	12.86	3.03
Khotang	18,176	16,742	1,434	7.89	8.69	8,030	7,491	539	6.71	3.47
Udayapur	22,110	19,935	2,175	9.84	6.87	4,153	3,795	358	8.62	1.44
Saptari	26,093	25,140	953	3.65	4.04	2,918	2,754	164	5.62	0.51
Siraha	44,957	44,441	516	1.15	6.99	8,981	8,721	260	2.90	1.57
Dhanusa	62,891	61,100	1,791	2.85	8.18	13,058	12,606	452	3.46	1.94
Mahottari	41,189	40,094	1,095	2.66	6.37	7,485	7,040	445	5.95	1.35
Sarlahi	20,448	18,639	1,809	8.85	2.66	4,526	4,226	300	6.63	0.71
Sindhuli	15,033	13,594	1,439	9.57	5.10	2,970	2,763	207	6.97	1.06
Ramechhap	11,835	9,927	1,908	16.12	5.76	5,527	4,831	696	12.59	2.60
Dolakha	10,172	8,184	1,988	19.54	5.41	2,335	1,995	340	14.56	1.14
Sindhupalchok	20,153	13,106	7,047	34.97	6.96	5,661	4,306	1,355	23.94	1.85
Kavrepalanchowk	14,237	12,159	2,078	14.60	3.65	2,465	2,258	207	8.40	0.64
Lalitpur	23,790	16,936	6,854	28.81	5.10	4,996	4,013	983	19.68	1.48

continued

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(Table. 2(2))

	2001 Census Data					2011 Census Preliminary Data				
	Absent(abroad) Population	(male)	(female	< % >	Absent Percentage to Total Population (%)	Absent(abroad) Population	(male)	(female	< % >	Absent Percentage to Total Population (%)
Bhaktapur	9,701	7,588	2,113	21.78	3.20	1,027	921	106	10.32	0.46
Kathmandu	97,626	69,434	28,192	28.88	5.61	18,358	14,591	3,767	20.52	1.70
Nuwakot	14,722	12,503	2,219	15.07	5.28	4,255	3,746	509	11.96	1.47
Rasuwa	3,118	2,208	910	29.19	7.12	352	307	45	12.78	0.79
Dhading	22,535	20,028	2,506	11.12	6.70	10,021	9,311	710	7.09	2.96
Makwanpur	16,135	13,937	2,198	13.62	3.77	2,467	2,073	394	15.97	0.63
Rautahat	8,884	8,360	524	5.90	1.28	3,323	3,151	172	5.18	0.61
Bara	11,777	11,118	659	5.60	1.68	2,023	1,754	269	13.30	0.36
Parsa	7,376	6,747	629	8.53	1.23	2,502	1,881	621	24.82	0.50
Chitwan	48,682	42,012	6,670	13.70	8.59	14,280	13,018	1,262	8.84	3.03
Gorkha	28,014	24,947	3,067	10.95	10.40	16,189	14,879	1,340	8.28	5.62
Lamjung	21,293	19,211	2,082	9.78	12.59	12,749	11,473	1,276	10.01	7.20
Manu	47,304	43,464	3,840	8.12	14.31	25,174	23,353	1,821	7.23	7.99
Syangja	50,167	45,263	4,904	9.78	17.42	40,195	36,045	4,150	10.32	12.67
Kaski	57,238	47,853	9,385	16.40	11.67	26,852	23,769	3,083	11.48	7.06
Manang	262	153	109	41.60	4.01	189	135	54	28.57	1.97
Mustang	1,479	1,012	467	31.58	10.72	905	724	181	20.00	6.04
Myagdi	14,347	13,301	1,046	7.29	12.61	9,148	8,609	539	5.89	7.99
Parbat	22,148	19,850	2,298	10.38	15.06	16,126	14,234	1,892	11.73	10.22
Baglung	42,652	37,815	4,837	11.34	15.80	30,292	27,483	2,809	9.27	11.26
Gulmi	59,667	51,458	8,209	13.76	21.04	44,848	39,557	5,291	11.80	15.12
Palpa	40,210	36,325	3,885	9.66	14.93	25,196	22,771	2,425	9.62	9.38
Nawalparasi	63,220	56,334	6,886	10.89	9.94	26,501	22,644	3,857	14.55	4.71
Rupandehi	61,142	53,691	7,451	12.19	6.90	20,886	18,395	2,491	11.93	2.95
Kapilbastu	28,683	25,963	2,720	9.48	5.03	9,217	8,296	921	9.99	1.91
Arghakhanchi	41,023	36,103	4,920	11.99	20.47	27,413	24,474	2,939	10.72	13.15
Pyuthan	37,878	33,767	4,111	10.85	16.11	23,510	21,181	2,329	9.91	11.06
Palpa	24,173	21,781	2,392	9.90	10.65	13,592	11,929	1,663	12.24	6.47
Rukum	13,181	11,754	1,427	10.83	6.25	3,414	3,099	315	9.23	1.81
Salyan	14,237	12,688	1,549	10.88	5.85	1,163	1,006	157	13.50	0.54
Dang	42,953	38,726	4,227	9.84	7.70	16,224	14,939	1,285	7.92	3.51
Banke	20,696	18,203	2,493	12.05	4.20	6,329	5,580	749	11.83	1.64
Bardiya	24,533	21,125	3,408	13.89	5.75	8,168	7,257	911	11.15	2.13
Surkhet	23,868	20,461	3,407	14.27	6.63	10,454	9,479	975	9.33	3.62
Dailekh	11,490	9,685	1,805	15.71	4.35	9,809	8,908	901	9.19	4.36
Jajarkot	4,439	3,615	824	18.56	2.57	556	501	55	9.89	0.41
Dolpa	513	395	118	23.00	1.40	153	129	24	15.69	0.52
Humla	1,539	1,130	409	26.58	1.42	611	539	72	11.78	0.68
Kalikot	2,142	1,695	447	20.87	1.51	136	131	5	3.68	0.13
Mugu	757	543	214	28.27	1.37	444	367	77	17.34	1.01
Humla	677	401	276	40.77	1.33	161	146	15	9.32	0.40
Bajura	8,686	6,502	2,184	25.14	6.41	5,166	4,382	784	15.18	4.75
Bajhang	23,731	16,574	7,157	30.16	12.09	13,572	10,769	2,803	20.65	8.13
Achham	31,485	24,649	6,836	21.71	12.20	21,707	18,664	3,043	14.02	9.39
Doti	24,018	21,083	2,935	12.22	11.34	15,947	14,435	1,512	9.48	7.70
Kailali	61,271	48,569	12,702	20.73	7.95	17,763	15,479	2,284	12.86	2.88
Kanchanpur	38,460	32,278	6,182	16.07	8.66	8,707	7,662	1,045	12.00	2.30
Dadeldhura	11,758	10,327	1,431	12.17	8.31	6,794	6,109	685	10.08	5.39
Baitadi	21,564	17,367	4,197	19.46	8.55	12,326	10,502	1,824	14.80	5.26
Darchaula	6,867	5,880	987	14.37	5.15	4,052	3,594	459	11.33	3.32
Eastern DR	427,835	383,623	44,213	10.33	7.95	121,911	111,080	10,831	8.88	2.28
Central DR	460,303	387,674	72,629	15.78	4.74	107,631	94,791	12,840	11.93	1.34
Western DR	578,849	512,743	66,106	11.42	11.71	331,880	296,811	35,069	10.57	7.26
Middle Western DR	223,076	195,969	27,107	12.15	6.22	94,724	85,191	9,533	10.06	3.14
Far Western DR	227,840	183,229	44,611	19.58	8.96	106,035	91,596	14,439	13.62	4.84

DR : Development Region

Data: Population Census 2001 National Report • Preliminary Results of 2011 Population Census

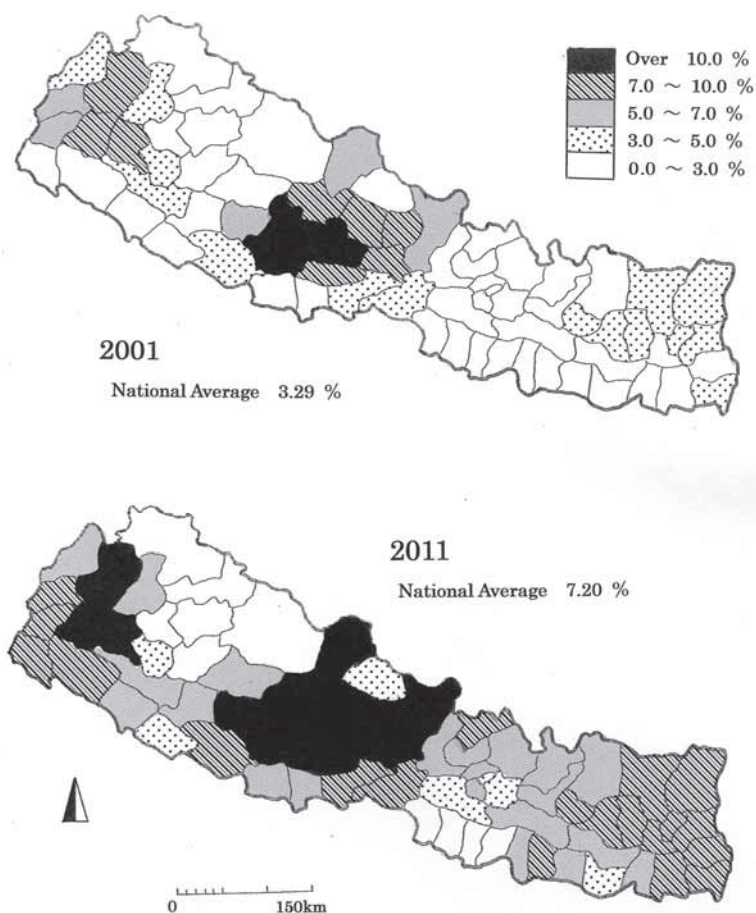


Fig.2 Absent Population(Abroad) Rate

Ratio of Absent Population (Abroad) to Total Population in Percent
 Data; CBS(2002), CBS(2012)

of absent population, so the meaning of that trend is not well explained.

5. Development, Regional Change and Population (Issue)

Population is one of the index for socio economic change of region. The 2011 national population census of Nepal indicate the effects of some developments shown in the first decade of 21 century. Especially, the most drastic change of population trend shown in the preliminary census report 2011 reminds us of the very rapid and broad population fluctuation seen in Japan during 1960's. That Nepalese trend is very similar to rural to urban, agricultural zone to industrial zone ('*Kaso Genshou*').

From ecological area-scope, 10 year (2001-2011) population growth rate of mountain zone (6.37%) and hill zone (11.94%: even though including the Capital area of Kathmandu) are both lower than national 10 year growth rate of 14.99 %. Japanese rural and mountain region have been suffering with decreasing youth population and severe environment of job-creation.

On the other hand, global relationship factor is different between Japan and Nepal. After the official publication of the population census 2011, for example, index of the age-group and industrial group of

population or age-group, industry-group and country data of labor-migration, socio economic analysis of rural-urban-global network will be proceeded.

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